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The Washington Times

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BEATS THEM ALL.

THE STAR ADMITS IT AT LAST.

The Times has the Largest Daily Circulation.

It is gratifying to announce that for the first time in twenty years the "Star" has been compelled to withdraw its claim of having a larger circulation than all the other Washington dailies combined. This it did last Saturday. The "Star" does not acknowledge, however, that its circulation is less than the Times, although a strict adherence to the truth would necessitate that admission. The aggregate circulation of the "Star" last week was only 173,136, while The Times had a bona fide circulation of 212,385, or 39,249 more copies than the "Star," as will be seen by the following sworn statement. The net gain of The Times' circulation last week was 8,249.

Don't bring your "ad." to The Times if you want to bury it. Nothing is published except live, profitable advertising. District of Columbia, ss: On the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Richardson and made oath in due form of law as follows:

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.
MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1895, 30,030
TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 31,272
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 31,106
THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 30,918
FRIDAY, Sept. 6, 30,896
SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 34,690
SUNDAY, Sept. 8, 23,477
212,385

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 8, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers; also that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

C. T. RICHARDSON,
Manager of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, on the day and year first hereinbefore written.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

REMEMBERS HIS FEE.

Ex-Secretary Foster delivered an address on the Chinese riots in the First Presbyterian Church at Watertown, N. Y., last evening which clearly manifested that he is still under the influence of that hundred thousand-dollar fee from the Chinese government. His statement that the common people of China are not hostile to the missionaries and their work will not be accepted as sincere by those familiar with the experience of missionaries. For in every instance where murder and rioting have interfered with the work of Christianizing the Chinese the perpetrators have been the common people, who were incited to deeds of violence by Chinese bigots.

There is also a difference between the immigration of Chinese and their right to protection in the United States and the sojourn and religious work of Christian missionaries in China. Instead of benefiting this country either as laborers or citizens the Chinese are a positive injury. Their vicious habits and methods of living are a disgrace to any community, and their cheapening of wages and persistence in displacing American labor has brought distress to many families.

On the contrary, the introduction of missionaries in China has been beneficial. They have not only given that country spiritual light, but have shown its people how to become civilized and to enjoy the blessings of an enlightened civilization. Instead of changing China from an industrial paradise to a condition of labor starving as Chinese immigration would do to this country, the missionaries are attempting to show China the way to religious and National prosperity.

But those who understand the relations will not blame Mr. Foster for upholding the Chinese. He has greatly profited by their liberality.

AGAIN THE TROLLEY TRUST.

The Times' suit against the trolley trust for obstructing New York avenue with its poles contrary to law was continued by request of the defense until Wednesday. This was evidently done to give opportunity to meet the emergency and, if possible, to prevent further prosecution of the trust. That question, however, is one of public importance and must not be abandoned except when the last resource to compel an obedience to the statutes has been exhausted.

It is hinted that the Trolley Trust is endeavoring to treat with the Commissioners and secure an exemption from punishment by promising to change its motive power as soon as possible. The Commissioners have

no right to make a compromise. Their duty is to execute the law and not to make evasions, and in the eyes of the law and of the people of Washington the Trolley Trust is a law-breaking corporation. Therefore it is the duty of the Commissioners to see that it is vigorously prosecuted. Unless this is done and the trolley poles are removed from New York avenue before the trolley trust begins to run its trains into the city from Baltimore, the fate of that beautiful thoroughfare will be definitely decided. The charter of the Baltimore motive power does not specify what kind of motive power shall be used, nor is its business limited to passenger traffic, and when once it commences to use New York avenue for its western terminus the Washington public may expect to see that street an overhead trolley switchboard for both freight and passenger trains.

AMERICAN DELEGATES IGNORED.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, clever novelist and devoted Socialist, declares in a London newspaper for which he writes that the American delegates to the late trade union congress, which met at Cardiff, were treated with scant courtesy, and really ignored by the British leaders. Mr. Shaw contrasts this conduct with that which showered attention and cordial treatment upon Holmes and Burns when these Socialists visited America, and declares that "we do not do these things well in England."

Coming from Mr. Shaw this acknowledgment is grateful, but it is not very surprising. It is well known that the British idea of hospitality is very different from that of America. No other people on the face of the earth open hearts and homes with the warmth and heartiness exhibited by Americans to welcome visitors of other private or public character, and most especially visitors from foreign countries. Certainly such delegates could not have been unwelcome on account of their radicalism. They showed themselves to be more conservative than a great majority of their British cousins. They surely follow far to the rear of the advanced position of Mr. Shaw. The alleged difference of treatment, therefore, must have been largely due to mere differences of national temperament.

DANGER IN THE TROLLEY.

That many were not killed or maimed yesterday as a result of a trolley car running wild on the Eckington road near the Catholic University was more largely due to good luck than good management. Had the brakes refused to act at a spot more favorable for a runaway nothing could have prevented a horrible disaster.

This incident is a new illustration of the fact that the appliances on trolley cars which course rapidly up and down steep grades are insufficient to afford more than the flimsiest protection to life and limb. This is especially true of cars of earlier construction, and now out of date, which are largely in a majority on the electric line. The cars started down hill towards Georgetown at terrific speed, the impetus carried it up the steep grade and over the summit and a great catastrophe was escaped only by the fact that the car jumped the track and was stopped by coming into contact with an electric pole.

There was much talk at the time about compelling the companies to adopt cars with a double array of brakes, but as usual where corporations are concerned nothing could be done but that which the corporation chose to do voluntarily, and they, of course, did not choose to do anything. The incident of yesterday is a thrilling argument that something ought to be done at once to compel companies to adopt the most perfect of brakes, and also, it might be said in passing, to enforce the law with regard to fenders and street obstructions.

DRIVE NEW WELLS.

The obliteration of those old landmarks, the wells of the city, is a movement which is not only unpopular, but which must lead to much discomfort and possibly sickness if the removals be made complete, even in those parts of the city which have the water service. The fact that a report was made yesterday that a well reported to be a person living close by it objected to the noise made by the pumping and the chatter of the water carrier.

To a great mass of the population of the city these wells are blessings which cannot be appreciated by those who do not use them. Many residents living in the poorer class of houses draw from them all the water they use. Too poor to purchase ice, this well water furnishes their cooling drink, whose sanitary value in hot weather cannot be estimated. It has not been shown by analysis that the well water, except in a very few instances, is more unwholesome than Potomac water.

If, however, it be feared that the water of shallow wells will be contaminated by sewage from city drains, there is no reason why artesian wells of greater or less depth should not be driven, and water of the purest and coolest character be drawn from veins passing through rocks. The expense would not be great, the result would generally conduce to comfort and health of citizens, and complaints would be silenced in regard to useless and arbitrary destruction of the old pumps.

HOW THE BLUNDER CAME.

Truth, the whole truth, is gradually leaking out in regard to the astounding and ridiculous blunder of the Associated Press in mistaking the Valkyrie for the Defender in its report of the yacht race of Saturday, and which led the Star into making reports which threw the public into spasms of laughter and the Star herself into spasms of another kind.

The staff of the Associated Press which reported the race contained the very cream of the New York organization. The general manager himself was aboard to add his sage advice to the wisdom of his lieutenants. They congratulated themselves they were possessed of all the mental and mechanical paraphernalia necessary for perfect work.

But, alas! Neptune is no respecter of persons. He was in jolly mood that day. He recognized that the A. P. staff were poor sailors; that, while they were nice enough fellows as land-lubbers, they might easily be made to show that they were failures as Jack Tars.

The day was not blustery. That was unnecessary. At Neptune's command a gentle swell disturbed the boat occupied by the Associated Press people. It was a

wooling, treacherous swell, in which there seemed to lurk no evil. It lifted bow and stern of the vessel alternately as gently as a mother would rock a cradle.

It was enough to do Neptune's work, however. The pencil-punchers sought the exclusion of the public, while perched on the portholes, with mist the reporters viewed the race—when they were able to look out of the portholes. It is not surprising, therefore, that they got everything right wrong, and all the time mistook the Defender for the Valkyrie.

Either some such catastrophe as this must have overtaken the A. P. men or the unprecedented blunder, which will go down in history as the most ridiculous ever made in newspaperdom, must have been due to absolute stupidity. Buffers from it can choose that horn of the dilemma most comforting to them.

Stephen Brodie, ex-capt., saloon-keeper, and bridge-jumper, allows no professional jealousy to consume him when he thinks of the performance of Mrs. McArthur in jumping from Brooklyn Bridge and living to tell the tale thereof. Mr. Brodie emits the following clarion-toned critique from Milwaukee, and there is no froth on his words, notwithstanding the character of the town from which he talks:

"She is a corker," said Brodie. "There don't doubt but that she know what it is. Talk about the new woman. Say, when they get to stepping out of the Brooklyn Bridge and landing in the damp below, they are pretty near being in it."

"I tapped the wire to my wife and told her to get a move on—have Mrs. McArthur take charge in my place and play the limit. She won't do more jumping. You can gamble on that. Why, I would not jump off a trolley car or onto a good thing without a net."

Well done, Brodie! Now let the shining lights of other great professions reach down from their pedestals and give the new woman the glad hand.

Apparently there are yet too few opportunities for jobbery in the building of naval vessels, and so the officials of the Navy Department are discussing the feasibility of having builders of vessels, instead of the Government, test armor plate used by them. Those who remember the scathing report of a Congressional committee which investigated the armor plate frauds of the Carnegie Company will wonder what influence has suggested the new plan to conceal fraud.

If Mr. Coudert, of New York, really has the Supreme Bench bent in his honor, he had better consult with Senator Hill, in executive session, before basking at Cleveland.

Foreign newspapers and many in America give the hottest kind of roasting to the press associations which fooled them on the yacht race, but the Star and Post have not sufficiently recovered from their dazed condition to utter a word.

Let the Eckington trolley people change their line. New York avenue to the city boundary from the overhead to the underground system and transfer from one to the other, as the Chevy Chase line does at U street, and trolley literature would become less popular. But that's just what the trust will not do, because New York avenue is necessary to use as an entering wedge for many lines the trust have in view.

Ex-Speaker Crisp must have been rather glibly in England, as he asserts that British hospitality is too generous. Would he have had it more airy? But perhaps his criticism is intended as a swipe at Hayard.

Mr. Frederic Coudert believes the President will fill the Supreme Bench vacancy from New York, and it is easy to guess who it is that Mr. Coudert has in his mind, though he declares he has not been offered the high position.

Here's a loving cup to the Blue and the Gray who are shaking hands on Southern soil to-day.

Possibly the chief reason why Congress does not appropriate money enough to enable the Librarian of Congress to produce an up-to-date catalogue of the vast collection in his keeping is that they care little about the books. Most Congressmen use just such books as are necessary to quote from to make up one or two nice-sounding speeches to deliver during a session and distribute among their constituents.

The body guard most needed by the President is one which will keep agents or principals of the trusts from stretching their legs under Presidential mahogany.

It will be pleasing news to bicyclists riders that Dr. Chapman, a distinguished French physician, after four years of careful investigation, has decided that cycle riding is an entirely healthful exercise. This is in flat contradiction to Dr. Forbes Winslow, another eminent physician, who denounces cycling as detrimental to robust growth and health. A vote of the cycling world upon the question of whether Championsiere or Winslow is the greater doctor would give a unanimous show of hands for the former.

The Star's press association reports and bulletins will doubtless in future be revised by the American instead of the British editor when they relate to international yacht racing.

Possibly we can't play great ball, but oh how we can show!

So long as Corbett and Fitzsimmons are merely training the public can rest content with the actual set to between John James Ingalls and Mary Ellen Lease.

Several Pennsylvanians who are ambitious to come to the United States Senate are equally ambitious that Senator Cameron shall be made President, and they are just about the sum and substance of his support.

A Chicago paper warns persons who wish to be United States Senators to live outside the large cities, which rarely furnish members of that body of eminent actors. No matter where they may be from they soon learn the power and value of the big city corporations.

By the way, when Paramount Commissioner Blount, of Georgia, dies today?

President Cleveland should know there is good birdshooting on the flats only a short distance from the White House. This information will doubtless bring him home at once.

The Gas Monopoly has about three months more in which to come down voluntarily or have its profit reduced by act of Congress—that is if committees of Congress be not organized in the interest of it and other over-fed corporations.

The present outlook is that to-morrow will again furnish "Valkyrie water." But what's the difference if the Americans out-foot her?

Sent from Washington.

Although the last Congress enacted a law requiring all trolley poles to be removed from the streets of the city, the Commissioners have permitted an electric company to maintain their trolleys along New York avenue, from Seventh street to Eckington, the home of Kate Chase Sprague. Litigation of a dilatory and careless character has been indulged in, but with apparent intent to obstruct the public, while permitting the trolley line to violate the law.

The force is now to be brought to an end. A private citizen has brought suit against the corporation and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the manager of the company. The case will be brought into court to-morrow, and it is believed that after all our Commissioners will be compelled to do their duty by removing the poles, since the corporation refuses to do so.

This is not the only case of contempt of Congress. The Fifty-first Congress passed a law requiring the Metropolitan and Washington & Georgetown Street Railway Companies to dispose with use of horses on August 2, 1892. In compliance with the law, on August 6, 1892, the Washington & Georgetown Company started to run on Pennsylvania avenue, but until this day the Metropolitan Company uses horses, and the law has been not only nullified, but repealed, so far as the Metropolitan road is concerned.

First the road secured an extension of time, because it pretended to be experimenting with storage battery cars. Another extension was granted, and then another, and finally the extension was made indefinite. The cars of this corporation run into the Capitol grounds. Congressional committees cannot respect everywhere save within sight of the Capitol, where the laws are made—Smith D. Fry, in Philadelphia Times.

Minister Lewis Baker, who represents the United States in Nicaragua and other Central American republics, will leave for his post the 20th, when his leave of absence will expire.

Since his arrival at Washington Minister Baker has held frequent consultations at the Department of State relative to the course he should pursue upon his return to Central America. Among the topics under discussion were the Nicaraguan Canal and the consolidation of the Central American republics, both of these questions being of paramount importance to the United States. Negotiations are proceeding slowly, but every detail has been carefully gone over with a view to facilitating friendly relations between this country and its Central American neighbors.—R. W. Patterson in Chicago Tribune.

It is understood that Chairman Carter, of the national committee, will, within a few days, issue a call for a meeting of the committee in this city in October. The exact date of the meeting is not yet known, but when it is finally announced delegations from all of the seats of the cities which are in the race for the convention will be headed this way. The general impression here seems to be that, although Chicago will not be the place for the convention, it is more than likely to be held there.—J. S. Van Antwerp in Minneapolis Journal.

English investors are looking in a wholesale way for American gold mines. Their agents and experts are looking into the merits of nearly a hundred properties in the mountain States, their field of inquiry extending into Mexico. Favorable fortunes have been made in the South African mines during the last few years and the English mind, excited by the pleasurable experience, is desirous of taking in the good things of the same sort in America. Negotiations are proceeding slowly, but the drift is certainly this way, and in the course of a few months from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of British gold is reasonably certain to be transferred to American pockets in exchange for the titles to mining properties in America.

British curiosity is also being directed to timber and coal properties in the United States, and English capitalists are considering several attractive propositions of that sort, some of them running in the tens of millions. This interest displayed by the English investors in American properties is encouraging in the extreme. They have been deaf, dumb, and blind to financial blunders of any sort from this side of the water for years. The last thing they did was to put \$250,000,000 into American industries at a time when their investments covering everything from flourmills and elevators to packing-houses, iron foundries, and breweries, the latter alone absorbing close to \$150,000,000.—W. H. Nicholas, in Chicago Post.

Gossip of the Day.

Yesterday morning while the waiting-room at the Baltimore and Potomac depot were crowded with ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, ready to board their train for the grand encampment at Louisville, a cat with a mouse in its mouth appeared on the scene. One of the ladies who was waiting for her husband, picked up the cat which was close to her, and leaning toward her husband, said:

"John, does a cat always play with a mouse before killing it?"

"Generally, my dear," replied John. "John, I am afraid," she said, "but won't you drive the cat away?"

John drove the cat away, and it passed into the ladies' waiting-room where skirts were hastily gathered up and a murmur went over the room.

After playing a few moments with the mouse the cat returned to its mistress and feet were again lowered.

"Washington is going to have lots of good things in the amusement line this winter," said a well-known theatrical man last night in an interview. On account of there is no reason why any one should complain of a dearth of attractions.

"I have talked with a number of local managers and they all have filled time, and I say that this season's bookings go far beyond any previous year. On account of the competition, all predict a good season, as Washington is known to be one of the most successful show towns in the country."

Attorney Shoenmaker, representing the American Lumber Company, is content that what ever may have been intended by the law makers, the amendment adopted by the last Congress to the statute governing retail liquor licenses, is quite broad and plain enough to defeat the application made for the Porter bar.

The amendment, he said, "now reads that licenses shall not be granted for any of the purposes named in the act to any person occupying a building located within 400 feet of a public school, private school or house of worship, and that seems to me to admit of no doubt."

"There is no section of the liquor law that in anywise conflicts with this, and I am at a loss to know upon what grounds Mr. Whealan expects to succeed."

Mme. Blanc (the Brontë) has a very readable article in the Nouvelle Revue on "The Condition of Women in the United States." Mme. Blanc is one of the few foreigners who have written of us who is really well equipped for her task, having lived much among us, in both city and country, and possessing a familiarity with our language.

TITLES GIVEN TO NEGROES

Colored People Who Have Been Honored by Sovereigns.

Story of Aldridge, the Black Roesius. Sir Samuel Lewis is a Great Lawyer and a Negro.

From the Boston Transcript.

There have been many negroes in Europe and the West Indies who have received distinguished considerations in the way of decorations from the crowned heads of the old world. The Black Roesius—Aldridge—who created such a furor in Europe many years ago as a tragedian, and who was frequently carried from the theaters in which he performed upon the shoulders of his enthusiastic auditors to his hotel, was loaded down with medals, the insignia of various royal orders, the gifts of kings and queens whom he had charmed and delighted by his magnificent impersonations of the characters he assumed.

Aldridge was a Maryland negro, and first went to Europe some time in the forties in the capacity of valet to a distinguished American tragedian, who, discovering his talents and bent of mind, encouraged him to become an actor. He performed in the principal cities of Europe, and it is recorded of him that when he played Iago in the city of Moscow, in Russia, a number of students who had witnessed the performance unbuttoned the homes from the actor's carriage after the play was over and dragged him in triumph to his lodgings.

In Sweden and Germany and England his name was a household word. He stood in the front rank among the greatest actors of his day, and the nobility of Europe held him in the same regard and treated him with the same consideration that Americans bestow upon Keene or Barrett. Roesius, his other great actor, who has made himself famous. Ira Aldridge gave no performance in Europe which was not witnessed by one or more members of the royal family of the country he was in. He was very dark in complexion, with a full round face. He was nearly six feet in height. He had large, lustrous eyes, and resonant voice which he kept under perfect control.

As Aaron, in "Othello," and as the Moor in "Othello," he established his fame as the most realistic actor who up to that period ever essayed the role. The newspapers of that period showered unstinted praise upon this remarkable negro, and he was lionized in fashionable society and feted by the nobility; the King of Sweden invited him and the Emperor of Russia conferred a decoration upon him. His medals and decorations from other personages were estimated at the time of his death, 1867, to be worth over \$250,000. Aldridge owned nine villas situated in various parts of Europe, and each of them handsomely furnished. His principal residence was in the city of London, England, where he entertained in a royal manner the friends of his charming wife, a Swedish baroness, by whom he had three children. He died in 1867 as Sir Ira Aldridge, K. C. M., and a host of other titles given him at various times.

Queen Victoria has recently conferred the Victoria Cross upon a cool black negro, a corporal in the West India regiment, for having saved the life of his commanding officer by throwing himself in front of the latter and receiving in his own body the bullets that would have otherwise found lodgment in that of his captain. Peter Salem did something like this during our Revolutionary War.

In 1878 or 1879 the President of the republic of Liberia conferred upon the American minister, the Hon. John H. Smyth, in consideration of friendly services to the republic, the title of "Knight of the Order of African Redemption."

In a letter dated at the palace of Madrid, February 11, 1882, King Alfonso of Spain writes to the President of Liberia as follows: "Great and Good Friend: Desiring to give you public testimony of my royal appreciation and my particular esteem, I have had special pleasure in nominating you knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic. I am pleased by this action also to furnish new proof of the desire which animates me to strengthen more and more the friendly relations which happily exist between Spain and the republic of Liberia. And, with this motive, I repeat to you the assurance of the affection which I entertain toward you, and with which I am, great and good friend, your great and good friend."

"Palace of Madrid, February 11, 1882."

There are few better lawyers anywhere than one to be found among the educated blacks of the British West Indies. The attorney general of that island of Jamaica some years ago was a negro, by name Burke, who was said to be as eloquent of speech and as formidable in argument as his great Irish namesake, Edmund Burke, who, it will be remembered, said on one occasion, "Great men are the guides of a nation." The Black Burke was famed not alone for his oratory, but for the soundness of his legal judgment and the fairness of his decisions, while acting as attorney general. He was knighted some years ago by Queen Victoria.

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, there lives a very ordinary looking little black man, who has the regular negro features and hair. In stature he is less than five feet in height. Like the immortal Richard III, he shrugs his shoulders when he walks, but unlike him he does not sing out, "Shine on, shine on," etc. He is Sir Samuel Lewis, and knighted by Queen Victoria about four or five years ago. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Sierra Leone, and represents the interests of some of the wealthiest firms in England. Sir Samuel was recently offered by a firm in London £9,000 per annum to locate in that city and attend to its legal business, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain among his people in Sierra Leone, with whom he is a great favorite.

The Lord Chief Justice of Trinidad, W. L. Sir Conrad Reeves, is a negro scholar and a cultured and refined gentleman, upon whom Queen Victoria some years ago conferred the order of knighthood. He is a K. G. As Lord Chief Justice of Trinidad, he wears the wig and flowing robes, with lowly grace and dignity. For many years he was Queen's counsel. He is greatly esteemed for his urbanity, his learning and his great ability as a lawyer. He is one of the most polished and finished gentlemen at the English bar. His name is the synonym for probity and integrity. He is a man of great wealth.

Missouri is a great fruit State, and the peach crop this year is beyond computation. A sale of 1,000 bushels to an evaporating company is reported at 7 cents a bushel. A letter says: The apple crop is also immense, and they are selling to evaporators from 7 to 10 cents a bushel. One farmer sold his entire crop to a dealer at 5 cents a bushel, and is said to have made money at that.

The National Life Steamship Company which was held here Saturday finally approved the proposals of the directors to wind up the affairs of the company and carry out the agreement with the Leyland, Wilson & Furness Company.

The Italians are preparing to celebrate with eclat the twenty-fifth anniversary of the taking of Rome and the fall of the temporal power of the Pope. It was on the 20th of September, 1870, that the cannon of Genoa made in the walls of Aurelian the famous breach through which passed the bersagliers of Victor Emmanuel. As may be imagined, the Vatican is far from viewing with satisfaction all these preparations. For three years this anniversary has been talked of. The students of Rome have addressed warm invitations to all the universities in the kingdom. In the program of festivities will figure the dedication of a monument to Garibaldi. The Catholic journals revenge themselves by mocking at this enthusiasm, which they say is artificial.

AMUSEMENTS. BIJOU THEATER—Grand Opening Night. . . .

MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. Under New Management—Entirely Relieved—Everything new—ELITE ENGAGEMENT. The Whirlwind of Farce Comedy.

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Points About Pilgrims.

Mr. Arthur Goss, the State chemist of New Mexico; Prof. R. A. Dacey, a prominent physician and scholar of England, and Judge G. Y. Overall, of Mobile, Ala., are at the Ebbitt House.

Mr. D. S. Williams, a St. Paul, Minn., lawyer, and Mr. Alexander W. Doty, of Brooklyn, are stopping at the Ebbitt House.

Messrs. P. S. Young, of Boston, and William Curtis, of New Orleans, are among Page's latest arrivals.

The Shoreham registers contains the following names among others: Mr. Grant Wood, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laid, of Washington; Mr. Arthur B. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Raynor J. Hayes, Boston; Mr. D. S. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.; and Mr. L. F. Loree, Cleveland.

Mr. T. A. Sumner, of Asheville, N. C., and Mr. J. P. Hays and wife, of Minneapolis, Minn., are registered at the Metropolitan.

The National register contains among others the following names: Mr. A. McMillen, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. E. H. Dicks, of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Daniel Sapp and wife, of Pekin, Ill.; Mr. Edward Lookout, of Cincinnati, and Mr. A. D. Bassell, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. William J. Little, superintendent of the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation, is stopping at the National Hotel. "I came to Washington," said Mr. Little, "to consult with Secretary Smith upon matters relative to the reservation. The past has been hardly as flourishing a season as many of its predecessors at the resort, for the reason that there was a slight outbreak of smallpox there early last spring, and that had a tendency to keep people away. But that has long since been eradicated, and the prospect for the coming season is the brightest in the history of the watering resort. Hot Springs is now practically an all-year-round resort, but the busiest season is from January to June. The first three months of the year are the most popular with Northern and Eastern people. During the last fiscal year there were 185,000 free baths given at the government free bathing house. About twice as many more were given by the twenty-one bathing houses run by private individuals."

Among the guests of the Raleigh are Mr. E. S